

SUMMARY: The document below is the Prerogative Court of Canterbury copy of the will, dated 26 January 1525 and 6 July 1525 and proved 6 March 1528 of Sir William Waldegrave (c.1465 - 30 June 1527), one of the executors of John de Vere (1442-1513), 13th Earl of Oxford. For the will of the 13th Earl, see TNA PROB 11/17/379.

The testator was the great-grandfather of Sir William Waldegrave (c.1540 – 25 August 1613), a co-guarantor, with Oxford's first cousin, John Darcy (d.1581), 2nd Baron Darcy of Chiche, of Oxford's debt to the Court of Wards. In 1572, Sir William Waldegrave and Lord Darcy jointly entered into guarantees amounting to £5000 for Oxford's debt to the Court of Wards (see TNA C 2/Eliz/T6/48).

FAMILY BACKGROUND

For the testator's family background, see the Waldegrave pedigree in Metcalfe, Walter C., ed., *The Visitations of Essex, Part I*, (London: Harleian Society, 1878), Vol. XIII, p. 119 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationsofess1314metc#page/118/mode/2up>

It should be noted, however, that the pedigree in Metcalfe contains errors, among them the statement that the testator's father, Sir Thomas Waldegrave, died in 1500, and the statement that the testator's brother, Edward Waldegrave, died in the Tower in 1561.

See also the Waldegrave pedigree in *The Visitations of Essex, Part II*, (London: Harleian Society, 1879), Vol. XIV, p. 614 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationsofess14metc#page/614/mode/2up>

Testator's great-great-great-grandparents

The testator's great-great-grandparents were Sir Richard Waldegrave (d.1339) and Agnes Daubeney.

From the *ODNB*:

Waldegrave, Sir Richard (c. 1338–1410), courtier and speaker of the House of Commons, was the son of Sir Richard Waldegrave of Brant Broughton, Lincolnshire, who was knight of the shire for Lincolnshire in 1335, and died late in 1339. A minor at his father's death, the younger Richard Waldegrave eventually succeeded to the Lincolnshire estates and to family lands at Walgrave, Northamptonshire. About 1363 he secured further lands, and entry into Suffolk society, by marrying Joan, widow of Sir Robert Bures, who brought him substantial estates in Suffolk, Essex, and other counties.

See also the Waldegrave pedigree in Metcalfe, *supra*, p. 119, and Roskell, J.S., 'Sir Richard de Waldegrave of Bures St. Mary, Speaker in the Parliament of 1381-2', *Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, Vol. XXVII, Part 3, 1957, pp. 154-75 at p. 156, available online:

The son of Sir Richard de Waldegrave of Walgrave (Northants) by his wife Agnes Daubeney, Sir Richard the Speaker was born in or about 1338

Testator's great-great-grandparents

The testator's great-great-grandparents were Sir Richard Waldegrave (c.1338 – 2 May 1410) and his wife, Joan (d. 10 June 1406). Sir Richard Waldegrave's will indicates that his wife, Joan, predeceased him, and that he had only one child, a son, Richard Waldegrave. For the will, see Lambeth Palace Library, Reg. Arundel 2, f. 49, available on microfilm (MS Film 704):

<http://archives.lambethpalacelibrary.org.uk/CalmView/Record.aspx?src=CalmView.Catalog&id=V%2fA%2f9Arundel2%2f49>

For a summary of the will, see Roskell, *supra*, p. 175, and Brydges, Egerton, *Collins's Peerage of England*, Vol. IV, (London: F.C. and J. Rivington, 1812), p. 233 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/collinsspeerage07brydgoog#page/n242/mode/2up>

See also Nicolas, Nicholas Harris, *Testamenta Vetusta*, Vol. I, (London: Nichols and Son, 1836), p. 158 at:

https://books.google.ca/books?id=7_wmAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA158

See also Weever, John, *Ancient Funeral Monuments*, (London: Thomas Harper, 1631), p. 757 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=sDxQAQAIAAJ&pg=RA2-PA757>

Here lies Richard Waldegrave, knight, who died the 2 day of May, Anno Domini 1400 [sic for '1410'] & Joan, his wife, who died 10 June 1406, on whose souls God have mercy, Amen.

Sir Richard Waldegrave had married his wife, Joan, by 1365 as indicated by a fine levied in that year:

Final concord between Richard de Waldegrave, knight, and Joan his wife, complainants, and John de Sutton, knight, and wife Alice, Wm. Wynkefeld and John Roukewode, deforciantes Remainder to Alice, daughter of Robert de Bures, knight, and heirs of

her body, then to Andrew de Bures, son of Andrew de Bures, knight, then to Michael de Bures and heirs, then to the right heirs of Alice, daughter of Robert.

See Dorset History Centre, D/WLC/T296 in the National Archives online catalogue.

Apart from the fact that her Christian name was 'Joan' (or 'Jonette' in the Suffolk Record Office copy of the will, dated 6 July 1361, of her husband, Robert de Bures), the identity of Sir Richard Waldegrave's wife has never been satisfactorily established. According to the pedigree in Metcalfe, *supra*, p. 119, she was 'Joan, daughter to Silvester of Bures', the arms given being *Ermine, on a chevron sable three crosses patonce or*. A 'Silvester de Bures' is mentioned in several documents in the National Archives online catalogue (see, for example, TNA WARD 2/10/34/6, dated 28 February 1322). Moreover there was a Silvesters manor in Bures. See Copinger, W.A., ed., *The Manors of Suffolk*, Vol. 1, (London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1905), pp. 50-1 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/manorsofsuffolkn01copiuoft#page/50/mode/2up>

Roskell states that Joan was the daughter and heir of *Robert* Silvester of Bures, as does Richardson, although no authority is cited for the claim. See Roskell, *supra*, pp. 156, 159-60:

Bures and others of his holdings in that vicinity came to Waldegrave through his marriage with Joan, daughter and heir of Robert Silvester of Bures and widow of Robert de Bures, whom he had married by 1363. . . .

See also Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. III, p. 418 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=kjme027UeagC&pg=RA2-PA418>

Others have suggested that Joan was the daughter of Sir Richard de Sutton (d. 7 April 1395). See, for example, Blomfield:

Francis Blomefield, 'Launditch Hundred: Titlesale', in *An Essay Towards A Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: Volume 10* (London, 1809), pp. 60-71. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/topographical-hist-norfolk/vol10/pp60-71> [accessed 15 December 2017]

Sir Richard de Sutton married Alianore, and left an only daughter and heir, Joan, who married first Sir Robert de Bures, son and heir of Andrew de Bures, and on his death, remarried Richard de Waldgrave; by Sir Robert she left a daughter and heir, Alice, who married Sir Guy de Bryan

Although it is possible that Joan was Sir Richard de Sutton's eventual heir, she could not have been his immediate heir since his inquisition post mortem, TNA C 136/89/13, taken 29 April 1396, states that his heir was his 12-year-old son, Thomas de Sutton. See:

M. C. B. Dawes, H. C. Johnson, M. M. Condon, C. A. Cook and H. E. Jones, 'Inquisitions Post Mortem, Richard II, File 89', in *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, Volume 17, Richard II* (London, 1988), pp. 254-268. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/vol17/pp254-268> [accessed 15 December 2017].

For the suggestion that Joan was the daughter of Sir Richard de Sutton, see also the History of Parliament:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1386-1421/member/waldegrave-sir-richard-1338-1410>

b.c.1338, s. and h. of Sir Richard Waldegrave[†] (d.c.1339), of Brant Broughton, Lincs. by Agnes Daubeney. m. c.1363, Joan (d. 10 June 1406), prob. da. of Sir Richard Sutton of Navestock, Essex, 1 wid. of Sir Robert Bures (d.1361), of Bures St. Mary, Is. Kntd. by June 1365.

For Sir Richard Sutton see also Copinger, *supra*, Vol. 1, pp. 158-9 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/manorsofsuffolkn01copiuoft#page/158/mode/2up>

In the time of Richard the Second [Milden] manor had passed to Sir John Sutton (son of Sir John Sutton, son of William), for he presented to the living in 1370 and died seised of both manor and advowson in 1393, when the manor passed to Sir Richard Sutton his brother and heir then 60 years of age. Sir John left a daughter Margery who married John Walton whose heir general Joan Walton married Sir John Howard

See also the pedigree in Ross, James, *John de Vere, Thirteenth Earl of Oxford (1442-1513)*, (Woodbridge, Suffolk: The Boydell Press, 2011), p. 24.

Roskell, *supra*, p. 156, states that Sir Richard Waldegrave and his wife, Joan, had a daughter, Alice, who married Sir Guy Brian (c.1352-1386):

Waldegrave's own daughter, Alice, married into the Brian family, being very probably the wife of Sir Guy's son and heir, another Guy, who died, some four years before his father, in 1386.

Roskell is in error in stating that Alice was 'Waldegrave's own daughter', since Sir Richard Waldegrave was in fact the *stepfather* of Alice de Bures (c.1360 – 1 November 1435), Joan's daughter by her first marriage to Sir Robert de Bures (1334 – 10 July 1361), son of Sir Andrew de Bures (1301 – 12 April 1360). See the inquisition post mortem, dated 16 April 1360, taken after the death of Sir Andrew de Bures, TNA C 135/150/18, and the *ODNB*:

Bryene [Brian, Bryan; née Bures], Alice (c. 1360–1435), landowner, was probably born at Acton, near Sudbury, Suffolk, the only child of Sir Robert Bures (d. 1361) and his wife,

Joan, née Sutton. Her great-grandfather Sir Robert Bures (d. 1331) was a member of Edward I's household and custodian of Queen Eleanor's castle at Haverford West, and at his death owned property in fifteen East Anglian villages, most of which became Alice's patrimony, including the manor of Acton where she lived for most of her life. Two years after the younger Sir Robert's death, Alice's mother married Sir Richard Waldegrave, a distinguished soldier, courtier, and politician.

See also Swabey, Ffiona, *Medieval Gentlewoman*, (New York: Routledge, 1999), pp. 30-2 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=bmDYizo9GMEC&pg=PR32>

For Sir Richard Waldegrave, see also:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/52219527@N00/14210240459>

In summary, it appears likely that Sir Richard Waldegrave's wife, Joan, was the daughter of Sir Richard Sutton, and that the only child of the marriage of Sir Richard Waldegrave and Joan Sutton was a son, Richard Waldegrave (see below).

Testator's great-grandparents

Sir Richard Waldegrave (d. 2 March 1435?) married Joan Munchensy (d. 9 October 1450). See the inquisition post mortem taken after his death, TNA C 139/69/27; *Plantagenet Ancestry, supra*, Vol. III, p. 418; a private e-mail message sent to the author of this website on 15 December 2017 by Douglas Richardson; and Copinger, *supra*, Vol. 1, pp. 50-1 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/manorsofsuffolkn01copiuoft#page/50/mode/2up>

See also Copinger, *supra*, Vol. 1, p. 102 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/manorsofsuffolkn01copiuoft#page/102/mode/2up>

According to *Plantagenet Ancestry, supra*, p. 418, they had a son and a daughter:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=kjme027UeagC&pg=RA2-PA418>

-**Sir Richard Waldegrave** (died c.1464), the testator's grandfather (see below).

-**Agnes Waldegrave**, who according to the Waldegrave pedigree, *supra*, p. 119, married William Hunt of Hunt's Hall.

Testator's grandparents

Sir Richard Waldegrave (before 1405 - c.1464) married, before 1418, Joan Doreward (living 1454), the daughter of John Doreward (d.1420) of Bocking, Essex, Speaker of the House of Commons. See the *ODNB* entry for John Doreward; his will, TNA PROB 11/2B/359; *Plantagenet Ancestry, supra*, Vol. III, p. 418; and the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1386-1421/member/doreward-john-1420>

Sir Richard Waldegrave and Joan Doreward had two sons:

-Richard Waldegrave. According to the pedigree in Metcalfe, *supra*, p. 119, he was the eldest son, and married a wife named Alice, but died in 1439/40 without issue. According to the pedigree, Alice survived him, and died in 1478/9.

-Sir Thomas Waldegrave (d. 28 April 1472), the testator's father (see below).

Testator's parents

The testator was the son of Sir Thomas Waldegrave (d. 28 April 1472) of Smallbridge and Elizabeth Fray (b.1441), daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Fray (d.1461), Chief Baron of the Exchequer, by Agnes Danvers (d.1478), daughter of Sir John Danvers. But see a Chancery suit dating from 1493-1500, TNA C 1/234/23, ('William Waldegrave, son of Elizabeth, daughter of *Richard Fray*'). See also the inquisition post mortem taken between 4 March 1472 and 3 March 1473 after the death of Sir Thomas Waldegrave, TNA C 140/40/4; and *Plantagenet Ancestry, supra*, Vol. III, pp. 307-8, 418-19 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=kjme027UeagC&pg=RA2-PA418>

See also an e-mail message dated 15 December 2017 from Douglas Richardson to the author of this website.

For Elizabeth Fray's mother, Agnes (nee Danvers) Baldington Fray Wenlock Say (d.1478), see *Plantagenet Ancestry, supra*, Vol. III, pp. 307-8, and 'Testament of a city-dwelling knight's widow' at:

<http://users.trytel.com/~tristan/towns/florilegium/lifecycle/lcdth18.html>

For Elizabeth Fray's sister, Katherine Fray (born c.1447), and her husband, Humphrey Stafford (executed 8 July 1486), esquire, of Grafton, Worcestershire, see Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. I, p. 119. Humphrey Stafford's daughter, Anne Stafford, married Richard Neville (c.1467-1530), 2nd Baron Latimer, by whom she was the mother of John Neville (17 November 1493 – 2 March 1543), 3rd Baron Latimer, who married Dorothy de Vere (d. 7 February 1527), daughter of Sir

George Vere (d.1503?) and Margaret Stafford, and sister and co-heir of John de Vere (14 August 1499 - 14 July 1526), 14th Earl of Oxford. See the will of Sir George Vere, TNA PROB 11/13/444, the will of John Neville, 3rd Baron Latimer, TNA PROB 11/29/303, and *Magna Carta Ancestry, supra*, Vol. III, p. 3.

For Elizabeth Fray's family, see also Macnamara, F.N., *Memorials of the Danvers Family*, (London: Hardy & Page, 1895), pp. 150-4 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=rdYKAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA151>

The testator's father, Sir Thomas Waldegrave, died of the plague in London on 28 April 1472. See Nichols, Francis Morgan, *The Hall of Lawford Hall: Records of an Essex House and its Proprietors*, (London, 1891), pp. 164-84 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=Sy8QAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA164>

As noted above, the pedigree in Metcalfe, *The Visitations of Essex, supra*, p. 119, erroneously states that the testator's father died in 1500, a statement perhaps based on an inscription in Bures church recorded by Weever. See Weever, John, *Ancient Funeral Monuments*, (London: Thomas Harper, 1631), p. 757 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=sDxQAQAIAAJ&pg=RA2-PA757>

Here lies Thomas Waldegrave, knight, & Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter & one of the heirs of John Fray, knight, late Chief Baron of the Exchequer, which Thomas died the 28 day (blank) 1500.

There appears to be no way to resolve the contradiction between Weever's transcript of this inscription and the evidence which establishes that the testator's father, Sir Thomas Waldegrave, died 28 April 1472, and that the testator's mother married secondly Sir William Say (c.1452 – 4 December 1529).

Testator's mother's second marriage

After the death of Sir Thomas Waldegrave, the testator's mother, Elizabeth Fray (b.1441), married, shortly after 18 April 1480, as his second wife, Sir William Say (c.1452 – 4 December 1529), eldest son and heir of Sir John Say (d. 12 April 1478) of Sawbridgeworth by his first wife, Elizabeth Cheney (d. 25 September 1473), daughter and coheir of Lawrence Cheney, esquire, and widow of Sir Frederick Tilney (d. before 11 November 1446), esquire. By her first husband, Sir Frederick Tilney, Elizabeth Cheney had one daughter, Elizabeth Tilney (d. 4 April 1497), who married firstly Humphrey Bouchier (d. 14 April 1471), and secondly Thomas Howard (1443 – 21 May 1524), 2nd Duke of Norfolk. See the will of Sir John Say, TNA PROB 11/6/459, and *Plantagenet Ancestry, supra*, Vol. I, pp. 358-61; Vol. II, pp. 274-5; Vol. III, pp. 81, 307, 418.

Sir William Say's first wife, whom he married before 22 October 1472, was Genevieve Hill (20 April 1455 - 20 July 1480), daughter and heiress of John Hill (d.1455) of Spaxton, Somerset. In an inquisition post mortem taken 22 October 1472, TNA C 140/42/51, Genevieve Hill:

. . . was found to be of the age of sixteen years and a half, and the heir of her grandmother, Dame Cicely Keryel, the daughter and heir of John Stourton of Preston, and widow, first of John Hill of Spaxton and afterwards of Sir Thomas Keryel.

Genevieve Hill Say's grandmother, Cecily Stourton Hill Keryel, died 19 April 1472. Her second husband, Sir Thomas Keryel (or Cryol) of Westenhanger, Kent, was taken prisoner at the Battle of St Albans in 1461, and beheaded. See Nichols, *supra*, pp. 163-4, and *The Battle Abbey Roll*, Vol. II, (London: John Murray, 1889), p. 13 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=Y18JAAAIAAJ&pg=PA13>

By his first wife, Genevieve Hill Say, Sir William Say had a son, William (or John) Say, who is said to have died at birth. See Nichols, *supra*, p. 164.

By his second wife, the testator's mother, Elizabeth Fray Waldegrave (b.1441), Sir William Say had two sons, John Say and Edward Say, who died young (see e-mail dated 15 December 2017 from Douglas Richardson, *supra*), and two daughters, the testator's half sisters:

-Elizabeth Say, who married William Blount (c.1478–1534), 4th Baron Mountjoy, for whom see the *ODNB* entry.

-Mary Say, who married Henry Bouchier (1472–1540), 2nd Earl of Essex, for whom see the *ODNB* entry; the will, dated 27 May 1557 and proved 13 December 1558, of Sir Robert Rochester (d. 28 November 1557), TNA PROB 11/42A/105; and Wright, Thomas, *The History and Topography of the County of Essex*, Vol. I, (London: George Virtue, 1836), pp. 463-5 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=SgQVAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA463>

William [Bouchier], the eldest son, died before his father, having married first Isabel, daughter of John de Vere, earl of Oxford, by whom he had no children; but by his second wife Anne, sister, and one of the heiresses of Richard Woodville, earl Rivers, he had his only son Henry, and a daughter named Cecily. Henry, who succeeded his grandfather in honours and estates, was of a very active and warlike disposition, having attended Henry the Seventh and Henry the Eighth, in their most important expeditions; he was also a man of a very superior understanding. He lost his life by being thrown off from an unruly horse, in 1540, having attained the age of seventy-seven years. He married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Say, by whom he had Anne, his only child, who, in 1541, was married to Sir William Parr, baron of Kendal; and the same year they, jointly, levied a fine, to secure the estates to their heirs. This proved a most unfortunate match;

for the Lady Anne lived in adultery with a person named Huntley, by whom she had several children, afterwards declared illegitimate by act of parliament; and, in 1551, another act passed annulling Lord Parr's marriage with Lady Anne, and ratifying a marriage he had newly contracted with Elizabeth, daughter of George Brook, lord Cobham. Yet, notwithstanding, the honours of the said Anne's father were conferred upon Lord Parr; he being created earl of Essex, in 1543, with the same place and precedence as Henry Bouchier, earl of Essex, had: and he was advanced to the title of Marquis of Northampton in 1546. In 1553, he was condemned as a traitor for espousing the cause of Lady Jane Grey; but, before the end of that year, he was restored in blood by act of parliament, though not to his honours nor to his estates; for Queen Mary granted the lordships and manors of Halstead, Stanstead, Abels, Hedingham, Clavering, Lucas, Pritchards, and the capital house and park of Stansted, to Sir Robert Rochester, controller of her household, who, by will, in 1577 [sic for '1557'], gave the manors of Stansted and Abels to the poor [sic for 'prior'] of the house of Jesus at Shene, in Surrey; which house being suppressed the year following, Queen Elizabeth restored the Lord Parr, not only to his honours, but to the lordships of this town [=Halstead]; and he kept court here at Bois Hall, in 1561. In 1556, he purchased the reversion of these manors to him and his heirs for ever; and, four days afterwards, conveyed them to Sir William Waldegrave, of Smallbridge, in Suffolk: who sold the manor of Stansted to Arthur Breame, having previously sold the site of the mansion of Stanstead Hall, with the outbuildings and a great part of the land, to John Holmsted, master of the horse to the Earl of Oxford, at Hedingham.

See the will of Sir William Say, dated 8 November 1529 and proved 25 August 1531, TNA PROB 11/24/102, and the original spelling transcript at:

<http://fmg.ac/resources/scanned-sources/file/130-s-1614?start=20>

See also Manning, James Alexander, *The Lives of the Speakers of the House of Commons*, (London: E. Churton, 1850), p. 12, which states that Sir Thomas Waldegrave was:

[Sir Thomas Waldegrave], an eminent and distinguished soldier, who received the honour of knighthood for his valour at Towton Field, 20th March, 1461. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir John Fray, Kt., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, by Agnes his wife, daughter of John Danvers, Esq., of Banbury, which lady [=Agnes] subsequently became the second wife of Sir John Say, Kt., the eminent Speaker of the House of Commons in the 1st of Edward I., while Lady Waldegrave herself [=Elizabeth] became the second wife of Sir William Say, the son and heir of the Speaker – so that the children of Sir Thomas Waldegrave and Sir William Say were brothers and sisters of the half-blood. By this lady [=Elizabeth], Sir Thomas Waldegrave had several children, of whom Edward Waldegrave, Esq., married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Cheney, Esq., a branch of the family of Sir John Cheney, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1406.

Testator's siblings

The testator had two brothers and four sisters of the whole blood:

-Edward Waldegrave (d.1545?), esquire, of The Friars, Sudbury. The testator does not mention his brother, Edward Waldegrave, in the will below, and there has been considerable confusion concerning him. As noted above, the pedigree in Metcalfe, *The Visitations of Essex, supra*, p. 119, erroneously states that he died in the Tower in 1561, confusing him with his *grandson*, Sir Edward Waldegrave of Borley, Essex, who died in the Tower in that year. For Sir Edward Waldegrave (d.1561) of Borley, see the History of Parliament entry at:

<http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/waldegrave-sir-edward-151617-61>

b. 1516/17, 1st s. of John Waldegrave of Essex by Laura, da. of John Rochester of Terling, Essex. m. by 1551, Frances, da. of Sir Edward Neville of Aldington, Kent, 2s. 3da. suc. fa. 6 Oct. 1543, gdfa. 1545. Kntd. 2 Oct. 1553.3

Confusion has also resulted from Weever's transcript of an inscription (now lost) in the parish church in Bures, Suffolk, stating that Edward Waldegrave died in 1506. See Weever, *supra*, p. 757:

Of your charity pray for the souls of Edward Waldegrave and Mabel [sic for 'Isabel'?), his wife, daughter and heir of John Cheney of Pinhoe in Devonshire, and one of the heirs of John Hill of Spaxton in the county of Somerset, the which Edward deceased the year of Our Lord God 1506, and the said Mabel (blank), on whose souls Jesu have mercy, Amen.

Although Weever's transcript states that Edward Waldegrave died in 1506, in fact he lived for almost another four decades. He made his will on 20 September 1544, and appears to have died sometime in 1545. See the will of Edward Waldegrave, TNA PROB 11/30/620, proved 23 November 1543.

It is possible that Weever mistranscribed the inscription, confusing the date of death of Edward Waldegrave with that of his first wife, Isabel Cheney (c.1472-c.1506), and that Weever also mistranscribed Isabel as 'Mabel'. Alternatively, it is possible that the dates of death of both Edward Waldegrave and his first wife, Isabel, were left blank when the inscription was originally put in place, and that when Isabel died in 1506, the date of her death was wrongly filled in next to the name of her husband.

For the Waldegrave chapel in Bures parish church, see:

<http://www.suffolkchurches.co.uk/bures.htm>

Several manors descended to the Waldegraves through Edward Waldegrave's first wife, Isabel Cheney. A decree of June 1543 confirming Edward Waldegrave's title to the

manor of Lodhuish in Somerset records the descent of the manor to Isabel Cheney through the Hill and Cheney families. See *The Thirtieth Annual Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records*, (London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1869), pp. 176-7 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=VGLrDo0IT7MC&pg=PA176>

According to the decree, the manor of Lodhuish was granted to John Hill (d.1434) of Spaxton (the son of Robert Hill (d.1423) and Isabel Fitchet) and his wife, Cecily Stourton Hill Keryel (d. 19 April 1472), daughter and heir of John Stourton of Preston, with remainder to Thomas Hill, son of John Hill, and his heirs, and in default, to the right heirs of John Hill (d.1434). Thomas Hill having died without issue, the manor descended to Genevieve Hill (20 April 1455 - 20 July 1480), the only child of Thomas Hill's brother, John Hill (d.1455) by Margaret Rodney (d. 6 April 1497), daughter of Sir Walter Rodney (d. 1466x7). Genevieve Hill married Sir William Say (c.1452 – 4 December 1529), but had no surviving issue, and the manor then reverted to Isabel Cheney (d.1506), wife of Edward Waldegrave (d.1545?), and Joan Cheney (d. 9 September 1503?), wife firstly of Thomas Say (d. 26 June 1496?), esquire, and secondly Sir Richard Pudsey (d. 24 August 1499), the said Isabel and Joan being the daughters of John Cheney (d. before 1487) and his wife, Alice Stawell, and the granddaughters of John Cheney (d.1487) and his wife, Elizabeth Hill, sister of John Hill (d.1455) and daughter of John Hill (d.1434).

Elizabeth Hill's husband, John Cheney (d. 3 February 1487) was the younger son of Sir William Cheney of Upton, Devon, by Cecily Stretch (d. 14 October, 1430), widow of Thomas Bonville and daughter and coheir of Sir John Stretch of Pinhoe, Devon, by his wife, Catherine.

For a pedigree compiled by Howard based on June 1543 decree, see Howard, Joseph Jackson, ed., *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Vol. III, 2nd series, (London: Mitchell and Hughes, 1890), p. 112 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=sIIIAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA112>

For the descent of the manor of Lodhuish see also:

A P Baggs, R J E Bush and M C Siraut, 'Parishes: Nettlecombe', in *A History of the County of Somerset: Volume 5*, ed. R W Dunning (London, 1985), pp. 111-120. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/som/vol5/pp111-120> [accessed 29 June 2018]

In 1434 the manor of LODHUISH was held by Joan Huish, (fn. 107) but it came into the hands of the Hill family, probably by 1442, and was in the possession of Cecily Keriell, widow of John Hill, when she died in 1472. (fn. 108) The heir was her granddaughter Genevieve (d. 1480), wife of Sir William Say (d. 1529). They had no surviving issue and Lodhuish came into the possession of one of their heirs, John Waldegrave (d. 1543). (fn.

109) John was succeeded by his son Sir Edward (d. 1561), M.P. for Somerset 1554, by Edward's son Charles (d. 1632), and by Charles's son Sir Edward (d. 1647).

See also TNA C 142/19/68 (John Hill, Somerset, 1505/6), and *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem*, Vol. III, (London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1955), pp. 59-60 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/calendarofinquis03great#page/58/mode/2up>

There has been considerable confusion regarding the four children of Isabel Cheney's elder sister, Joan Cheney (d. 9 September 1503?). By her first husband, Thomas Say (d. 26 June 1496?), esquire, of Liston, Essex, Joan Cheney had a son, William Say (1490? - 1 August 1508), who died without issue, and two daughters, Anne Say (b.1489), who married, as his first wife, Sir Robert Hussey (d. 28 May 1546), and Elizabeth Say (b.1491), who married William Clopton (d. 26 October 1537). See the inquisitions post mortem taken after the death of Thomas Say, C 142/11/15 (Essex), and TNA C 142/11/31 and TNA E 150/894/9 (Somerset), and the inquisition post mortem taken on 4 December 1509 after the death of William Say, TNA C 142/24/13. By her second husband Sir Richard Pudsey (d. 24 August 1499?), Joan Cheney had a daughter, Elizabeth Pudsey (b.1499?). See the inquisition taken after the death of Sir Richard Pudsey, TNA C 142/1762 and TNA E 150/960/26 at:

Maskelyne and H. C. Maxwell Lyte, 'Inquisitions Post Mortem, Henry VII, Entries 701-750', in *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Series 2, Volume 2, Henry VII* (London, 1915), pp. 458-486. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/series2-vol2/pp458-486> [accessed 2 July 2018]

For the Pudsey pedigree, see Thoresby, Ralph, *Ducatus Leodiensis*, (London: Maurice Atkins, 1715), p. 258, at:

https://books.google.ca/books/about/Ducatus_Leodiensis_Or_The_Topography_of.html?id=gulWAAAACAAJ&redir_esc=y

Sir Richard Pudsey is said to have made a will dated 9 August 1500 [sic?]; however the will has not been located.

Elizabeth Pudsey married John Ellis. See TNA C 1/406/37; TNA C 1/594/64; the inquisition post mortem of William Say (d.1508), TNA C 142/24/13; and the will of Sir Robert Hussey, TNA PROB 11/31/244.

By 8 May 1524 Elizabeth Pudsey and John Ellis had a daughter, Anne [or Elena?] Ellis, since on that date a deposition was taken in which Sir William Say (c.1452 – 4 December 1529) declared that the current heirs of his first wife, Genevieve Hill (20 April 1455 - 20 July 1480), were John Waldegrave (d.1543), Anne Hussey, wife of Sir Robert Hussey, Elizabeth Clopton, wife of William Clopton, and Anne [sic?] Ellis. See TNA C 66/645. The inquisition post mortem taken after the death of Sir William Say on 20 June 1530, TNA C 142/51/35, states that at the date of the death of Sir William Say the current heirs

of Genevieve Hill were Thomas Hussey, esquire, son of Anne Say Hussey; William Clopton junior, esquire, son of Elizabeth Say Clopton; Elena Ellis Babington, wife of George Babington, esquire, and daughter and heir apparent of John Ellis (who was stated to be still living); and John Waldegrave, esquire, son of Isabel Cheney. As the relationships outlined above indicate, Thomas Hussey, William Clopton junior, and Elena Ellis Babington were the grandchildren of Joan Cheney by her two husbands, Thomas Say and Sir Richard Pudsey, while John Waldegrave was the only child of Isabel Cheney by her husband, Edward Waldegrave (d.1545). The inquisition stated further that at the date of the death of Sir William Say, Thomas Hussey was 21 years of age and more; William Clopton junior was 21 years of age and more; Elena Ellis Babington was aged eleven years and twenty-five weeks and more; and John Waldegrave was aged 30 years and more.

See also Maclean, John, *The Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall*, Vol. II, (London: Nichols & Sons, 1876), p. 28 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=w4MgAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA28>

First marriage of the testator's brother, Edward Waldegrave

As noted above, the testator's brother, Edward Waldegrave (d.1545?), married firstly Isabel Cheney (c.1472-c.1506), by whom he was the father of one son:

-John Waldegrave (c.1494 – 6 October 1543). For the will of John Waldegrave, dated 7 September 1543 and proved 19 October 1543, in which he appoints his father, Edward Waldegrave (d.1545?), as supervisor, see TNA PROB 11/29/459. See also the inquisition post mortem taken after John Waldegrave's death, TNA C 142/68/54.

The decree of June 1543 establishes that Isabel Cheney and her elder sister, Joan Cheney, were the daughters and coheirs of John Cheney (d. before 1487), and the granddaughters and heirs of Elizabeth Hill, the daughter of John Hill (24 September 1401 - 14 October 1434) of Spaxton, and that John Hill (24 September 1401 – 14 October 1434) of Spaxton, was the father of John Hill (1424-1455) and the grandfather of Genevieve Hill (see above), the first wife of Sir William Say (c.1452 – 4 December 1529). See *Plantagenet Ancestry, supra*, Vol. III, p. 419 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=kjme027UeagC&pg=RA2-PA419>

Further details concerning the eventual descent of several manors from Elizabeth Hill to her granddaughters, Isabel Cheney Waldegrave and Joan Cheney Say Pudsey, are given in 'The Wellesleys', *Notes And Queries*, 2nd Series, Vol. VII, (London: Bell & Daldy, 1859), pp. 164-6 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=jMc1AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA165>

This Robert Hill died 1 Henry VI. (A.D. 1422), leaving issue by his wife Isabel, John, his son and heir; who also left a son of the same name, married to a daughter of Sir Walter Rodney, Knt., and died 34 Henry VI. (A.D. 1455), leaving an only daughter Genovesa, his heiress, who married Sir William Say, Knt., and he dying without children [sic for 'without surviving children by Genevieve Hill'], the estate reverted to Elizabeth, sister and heiress of the last-named John Hill [sic], and aunt to the said Genovesa; which Elizabeth married John Cheyney of Pinhoe, co. Devon, Esq., who had issue John Cheyney, who possessed the manor of Spaxton; and by Alice, his wife, left issue four [sic] daughters, his co-heiresses, viz. –

Mabel [sic], wife of Edward Waldegrave of Suffolk, Esq., second son of Sir Thomas Waldegrave, who died A.D. 1500 [sic].

Helena, wife of George Babington. [sic]

Elizabeth, wife of William Clopton. [sic]

Anne, wife of Robert Hussey. [sic]

The manors of Spaxton and Welleslegh, with other estates in Somersetshire, by marriage with Mabel Cheyney, were held in severalty by said Edward Waldegrave, who died A.D. 1501 [sic]; leaving John Waldegrave, his only son, and he dying 6th Oct. 1543, was succeeded by his eldest son Edward Waldegrave, Esq. (afterwards Sir Edward Waldegrave), who received from Queen Mary a grant of the manor of Chewton, Somerset, but being committed to the Tower by Queen Elizabeth, he died there 1st Sept. 1651 [sic for '1561'], when these manors were inherited by Charles, his eldest son and heir. . . .

The foregoing account includes numerous errors (indicated by 'sic'), some of which were later corrected by Brownbill. See Brownbill, J., 'Hill of Spaxton', *The Antiquary*, Vol. XXXI, (London: Elliot Stock, 1895), pp. 189-92:

Collinson's account of the matter is, however, far from accurate. Elizabeth Hill married John Cheney, of Pinhoe, the younger son of Sir William Cheney, of Up-Ottery, and Cecily, daughter and co-heir of Sir John and Catherine Stretch, of Pinhoe; he was endowed with his mother's inheritance (Polwhele, ii. 185). There were at least two children of the marriage, John and Agnes. The latter married Edward Stawel, of Cothelstone, near Taunton, while her brother married Alice Stawel. By this alliance he had two daughters, co-heirs – Elizabeth (or Isabel or Mabel) and Joan.

Elizabeth Cheney married Edward Walgrave, second son of Sir Thomas; a full pedigree will be found in Burke's Peerage. Dame Keryel bequeathed to Isabel Cheney, in view of her marriage, 100 marks and a house.

Joan married Thomas Say, of Liston, in Essex, a younger brother of Sir William. They had four [sic] children, viz., a son William, who died without issue in 1508, and three [sic] daughters –

Anne, married to (Sir) Robert Hussey, apparently the second son of Sir William Hussey, the judge

Elizabeth, wife of William, younger son of Sir William Clopton, of Kentwell, in Suffolk. She brought Liston to her husband, and they and their descendants lived there for about two centuries. . . .

Another Anne (or Elizabeth) seems to have been the third daughter, but the matter is by no means clear. She married a John Elys, and their daughter and heir Helen married (before 1533) a George Babington. . . .

For Anne Ellis see TNA C 1/594/64, a Chancery petition brought by John Waldegrave, Robert Hussey and Anne, his wife, William Clopton and Elizabeth, his wife, and Anne Elys for the examination of William Say [of Herne], esquire, as to complainants' title to manors in Berkshire, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall.

Brownbill added additional details in 'Hill of Spaxton', *The Antiquary*, Vol. XXXII, (1896), pp. 222-3 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=J9gzAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA223>

George Babington, who married Helen Ellis, seems to have been the second son of Sir Anthony Babington, of Dethick, by his second wife (Katharine Ferrers); and if this be so, he must afterwards have married Anne Constable, who, on his death, became the second wife of Sir Anthony Thorold. George Babington left no children.

The foregoing accounts of Edward Waldegrave's first marriage to Isabel Cheney are further confirmed by the coat of arms in the 1612 Waldegrave pedigree in *The Visitations of Essex, supra*, p. 308 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationsofess13byumetc#page/308/mode/2up>

Quarterly of twenty-one. 1 Waldegrave 2 Mountchancy 3 Vancy 4 Creke 5 Moigne 6 Fraye 7 Cheney 8 Reedham 9 Fitchett 10 Hill 11 Stourton 12 Streche 13 Browne 14 Carlton 15 Francis 16 Vere 17 [unidentified] 18 Mablethorpe 19 Greene 20 Warren [? Maudit] 21 Greene of Drayton

Six of these coats (Cheney, Reedham [sic?], Fitchett, Hill, Stourton and Streche) appear to have come to the Waldegrave family through the marriage of Edward Waldegrave and Isabel Cheney. See 'Hill of Spaxton', Vol. XXXII, *supra*, p. 222:

Hill arms. – A further question is opened by the armorial bearings of the family. Those of Hill, of Exeter, are stated to have been – Gules, a saltire vaire between four mullets argent (later, or). These were certainly borne by Robert Hill of Spaxton, and by the Hills of Heligan; but from the quarterings under Waldegrave, in the Norfolk Visitation (Harleian Society), it appears that Elizabeth Cheney, and therefore no doubt her father,

John Hill of Spaxton, bore quarterly (1) Redham – Gules, a chevron (?engrailed) between three garbs argent; (2) Stourton; (3) Hill, of Spaxton; and (4) Fychet. It does not appear from the pedigree why he bore the arms of Redham, still less why he gave them the chief place. This family was a Norfolk one, taking a name from Reedham, near Yarmouth. . . .

Quare whether the arms identified as Reedham in the *Visitations of Essex, supra*, p. 308 were actually those of a branch of the Hill family. In the Wikipedia entry ‘Devon Heraldry’ the arms of Hill of Plymouth and Cotleigh are given as:

Gules, a chevron ermine between three garbs or

See:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devon_heraldry

As noted, Edward Waldegrave’s first wife, Isabel Cheney, was the daughter of John Cheney (d. before 1487) by Alice Stawell. It seem Alice Stawell predeceased her husband, John Cheney (d. before 1487), as there is evidence that he married secondly Margaret Kirkham, the daughter of Nicholas Kirkham (1433-1516) of Blagdon, who survived him, and by whom he may have had several other daughters. See Drake, Wilfred, ‘Stained Glass at Bamfylde House, Exeter’, *Devon & Cornwall Notes & Queries*, Vol. VI, (Exeter: James G. Commin, 1911), pp. 225-38 at pp. 226-7:

<https://archive.org/stream/devoncornwallnot06amer#page/226/mode/2up>

See also the pedigree of Cheney of Pinhoe, which, however is in error in stating that Edward Waldegrave’s first wife, Isabel Cheney, was the daughter of John Cheney (d. before 1487), by *Margaret Kirkham*. See Vivian, J.L., ed., *The Visitations of the County of Devon*, (Exeter: H.S. Eland, 1895), p. 171 at:

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=yale.39002002213917;view=1up;seq=185>

Similarly Rogers, relying on the same pedigree, is in error in stating that John Cheney married Margaret Kirkham, daughter of Nicholas Kirkham of Blagdon, and ‘died leaving four daughters his coheireses’. See Rogers, William Henry Hamilton, *The Strife of the Roses and Days of the Tudors in the West*, (Exeter: James G. Commin, 1890), p. 8 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=GelaDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA8#v=onepage&q&f=false>

Sir Ralph Cheney married Joan, daughter and coheiress of Sir John Paveley of Broke, and died 2 Henry IV., 1401.

Sir William Cheney, his son and successor, married Cicely, daughter of Sir John Stretch of Pinhoe, Devon, and widow of Thomas Bonville. She died 14 October 1430. . . . Secondly he married Joan daughter of John Frome of Woodlands, Dorset, and widow of

Sir William Filliol who died 3 Henry V., 1418. Sir William Cheney died 12 Henry VI., 1434, leaving two sons Edmond and John.

Sir John Cheney was of Pinhoe. He married Elizabeth daughter of John Hill of Spaxton, was Sheriff of Devon 12 and 22 Henry VI, 1434-44, and was succeeded by his son John, four times Sheriff, who married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Kirkham of Blagdon, and died leaving four daughters his coheiresses [sic].

For Isabel Cheney's grandfather, John Cheney (d. 3 February 1487?), esquire, of Pinhoe, husband of Elizabeth Hill, see the inquisitions taken 8 June and 3 November 1487, TNA C 142/2/90 (Somerset), TNA C 142/3/3 (Devon), and TNA C 142/3/124 (Wiltshire), and:

Maskelyne and H. C. Maxwell Lyte, 'Inquisitions Post Mortem, Henry VII, Entries 201-250', in *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Series 2, Volume 1, Henry VII* (London, 1898), pp. 61-111. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/series2-vol1/pp61-111> [accessed 1 July 2018]

and:

Maskelyne and H. C. Maxwell Lyte, 'Inquisitions Post Mortem, Henry VII, Entries 251-300', in *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Series 2, Volume 1, Henry VII* (London, 1898), pp. 111-131. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/series2-vol1/pp111-131> [accessed 1 July 2018]

and:

Maskelyne and H. C. Maxwell Lyte, 'Inquisitions Post Mortem, Henry VII, Entries 351-400', in *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Series 2, Volume 1, Henry VII* (London, 1898), pp. 146-171. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/inquis-post-mortem/series2-vol1/pp146-171> [accessed 1 July 2018]

Although the inquisitions give three different dates for John Cheney's death, i.e., 20 January 1487, 3 February 1487 and 8 March 1487, it seems reasonable to conclude that he died in early 1487, his son, John Cheney, having predeceased him, leaving two daughters by Alice Stawell (see above), Isabel Cheney Waldegrave, and Joan (or Jane) Cheney Say Pudsey.

Second marriage of the testator's brother, Edward Waldegrave

Edward Waldegrave (d.1545?) married secondly Grissel Writtle (d.1547), the daughter of Walter Writtle (d.1475) of Bobbingworth, Essex, by Katherine Boston, the daughter of Thomas Boston. See the Writtle pedigree in Metcalfe, Walter C., ed., *The Visitations of Essex, Part II*, (London: Harleian Society, 1879), Vol. XIV, p. 622 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/visitationsofess14metc#page/622/mode/2up>

At the time of her marriage to Edward Waldegrave, Grissel Writtle was the widow successively of John Rochester (d.1506?) and Thomas West (d. August 1508), for whom see her will, TNA PROB 11/31/550.

By Grissel Writtle, Edward Waldegrave had two daughters:

-Grissel Waldegrave, who married Thomas Eden (buried 8 August 1568), esquire, Clerk of the Star Chamber, for whose will, dated 1 October 1565 and proved 2 December 1568, see TNA PROB 11/50/383. See also the will, proved 9 February 1573, of Grissel Waldegrave Eden, TNA PROB 11/55/72, and the transcript in Howard, *supra*, pp. 9-10 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=ExI2AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA9>

-Margery Waldegrave, who married, as his second wife, Robert Ryce (b. before 1487, d. 10 August 1544), esquire, of Preston, Essex. For the will of Robert Ryce, dated 10 August 1544 and proved 2 September 1544, see TNA PROB 11/30/192. After the death of Robert Ryce, Margery Waldegrave married secondly John Gray, gentleman. See Harlow, C.G., 'Robert Ryece of Preston, 1555-1638', *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, Vol. XXXII, Part 1 (1970), pp. 44-70 at p. 53, available as a pdf file online at:

<http://www.suffolk institute.org.uk/proceedings-of-the-suffolk-institute-for-archaeology-history-online>

NOTE: After researching the foregoing material concerning Edward Waldegrave and the ancestors of his first wife, Isabel Cheney, and having established that Edward Waldegrave was still living almost four decades after 1506, the date of death given by Weever (see above), and that his second wife was Grissel Writtle, the author of this website found the following article in which the author, Anthony I. Doyle, had also established that the date of death (1506) given by Weever for Edward Waldegrave cannot be relied upon. See:

Doyle, Anthony I., 'Borley and the Waldegraves in the Sixteenth Century', (Colchester: *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, Vol. XXIV, New Series, 1951), pp. 17-31, available online at;

esah1852.org.uk/images/pdf/new-series/T2240000.pdf

To return from the testator's brother, Edward Waldegrave, to the other siblings of the testator, they were:

-Richard Waldegrave (d.1453?) of Walgrave, Northamptonshire.

-**Anne Waldegrave**, who married John Fabyan, nephew of the chronicler, Robert Fabyan (d.1513), by whom she had a son, Thomas Fabyan, parson of Polstead, Suffolk, and a daughter, Mary Fabyan, who married, as his third wife, Sir Thomas Spert (d. December 1541). See the nuncupative will of Thomas Fabyan, dated 20 July 1540 and proved 9 May 1542, TNA PROB 11/29/104, and the *ODNB* entries for Robert Fabyan and Sir Thomas Spert. See also Richardson, Douglas, *Plantagenet Ancestry*, 2nd ed., 2011, Vol. III, p. 418.

Anne Waldegrave's son, Thomas Fabyan, would appear to be the 'parson Fabyan' to whom the testator bequeathed a book in the will below:

Item, to my nephew, Parson Fabyan, a book in Latin called Liber Sentenciarum.

Two members of the Fabyan family were servants to Elizabeth (nee Scrope) Beaumont de Vere (d.1537), Countess of Oxford, second wife of John de Vere (1442-1513), 13th Earl of Oxford.

In her will, TNA PROB11/27/144, the Countess mentions her servant, John Fabyan:

Item, I give and bequeath to John Fabyan, marshal of my hall, for his good faithful service, twenty nobles in money.

In his will, dated 10 February 1534 and proved 26 February 1534, TNA PROB 11/25/127, Robert Fabyan describes himself as the Countess' steward of the household.

The testator's will below was witnessed by 'John Fabyan, esquire'. He may have been the John Fabyan who married the testator's sister, Anne Waldegrave. He may also have been the John Fabyan who was marshal of the hall to the Countess of Oxford.

-**Jane Waldegrave**, who married firstly Sir Edmund Arundell and secondly Thomas Mannock, but died without issue. See Vivian, J.L., ed., *The Visitations of Cornwall*, (Exeter: William Pollard, 1887), p. 3 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=t0U7AQAAIAAJ&pg=PA3>

-**Katherine Waldegrave**, who about 1494 married George Mannock (died c.1540) of Gifford's Hall, Suffolk. See Emery, Anthony, *Greater Medieval Houses of England and Wales 1300-1500*, Vol. II, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001), p. 105 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=FRw9AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA105>

-**Elizabeth Waldegrave**, a nun.

MARRIAGE

The testator married, by settlement dated 1474/5, Margery Wentworth (buried 7 May 1540), for whom see her will, TNA PROB 11/28/96. See also TNA E 210/1564, 'Agreement made between Dame Elizabeth Waldegrave, late the wife of Thomas Waldegrave, knight, and Henry Wentworth, esquire, in consideration of the marriage of William Waldegrave, son of the said Thomas and Elizabeth, with Margery, daughter of the said Henry, for the settlement of lands of the yearly value of £40 by Dame Joan Waldegrave, grandmother of the said William'.

CHILDREN

In the will below, the testator names three sons, George, William and Anthony, two married daughters, Bridget and Dorothy, an unmarried daughter, Elizabeth, and a daughter, Jane. His daughter, Margaret, who married Sir John St John of Bletsoe, appears to have predeceased him. For further details of the testator's children, see the will of his wife, Margery Wentworth Waldegrave, TNA PROB 11/28/96.

TESTATOR'S MANORS

For the testator's manors of Smallbridge, Overhall alias Ropers, Netherhall or Silvesters, and Tany's, see Copinger, *supra*, Vol. 1, pp. 50-7 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/manorsofsuffolkn01copiuoft#page/50/mode/2up>

For the testator's manor of Wormingford, see:

'Wormingford: Manors and other estates', in *A History of the County of Essex: Volume 10, Lexden Hundred (Part) Including Dedham, Earls Colne and Wivenhoe*, ed. Janet Cooper (London, 2001), pp. 299-301. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol10/pp299-301> [accessed 11 December 2017].

By 1383 the manor was held by Richard Waldegrave. (fn. 8) He or his heir of the same name held it in 1420, and then it passed to his son Richard (fn. 9) (d. 1435), and to Richard's son Richard (fl. 1455). (fn. 10) In 1480 Elizabeth, widow of Sir Thomas Waldegrave, held the manor with her second husband William Say. (fn. 11) They were followed by William Waldegrave (d. 1526), grandson of Richard, William's son George (d. 1528), and by George's son William (d. 1553). From William's son, Sir William (d. by 1584), it passed to his son William (d. 1610), William's son William (d. 1612), whose widow Jemima held in dower in 1635. Their son William Waldegrave (d. by 1650) succeeded, then his son Thomas Waldegrave.

See also 'The Waldegrave Connection with Wormingford Hall and Church Manor' at:

<http://www.bures-online.co.uk/smallbridge/Wormingford.htm>

For the testator's manor of Twywell, see:

'Parishes: Twywell', in *A History of the County of Northampton: Volume 3*, ed. William Page (London, 1930), pp. 248-252. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/northants/vol3/pp248-252> [accessed 11 December 2017].

In Domesday Book, the Abbey of Peterborough held no land in Twywell, but probably one virgate of its holding in Slipton lay in Twywell, (fn. 29) and in the 12th century survey of the county one great virgate in Twywell is assigned to Peterborough. (fn. 30) Its subsequent history is lost until the close of the 14th century, when it may possibly reappear as a manor of TWYWELL held before 1384 by Sir Richard Waldegrave, knt. (fn. 31) He or a later Richard made a settlement of the manor in 1437, (fn. 32) and two years later his trustees granted it to his son Richard and his wife Alice and their heirs. (fn. 33) The younger Richard died in 1453, (fn. 34) but Alice held the manor until her death in 1473, when it passed to Richard's nephew William. (fn. 35) The latter died in 1528, (fn. 36) but his son and heir George only survived him a few months, and the manor passed to his grandson William, (fn. 37) who dealt with it in 1532. (fn. 38) No further mention of the manor apparently occurs.

For the testator's manor of Wherstead, see Copinger, W.A., *The Manors of Suffolk*, Vol. 6, (Manchester: Taylor, Garnett, Evans & Co. Ltd., 1910), p. 120 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/manorsofsuffolkn06copiuoft#page/120/mode/2up>

For the testator's manor of Raydon, see Copinger, *supra*, Vol. 6, p. 73 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/manorsofsuffolkn06copiuoft#page/72/mode/2up>

For the testator's manor of Monks Illeigh, see Copinger, *supra*, Vol. 1, p. 162 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/manorsofsuffolkn01copiuoft#page/162/mode/2up>

For the testator's manors of Polstead and Levenhey, see Copinger, *supra*, Vol. 1, pp. 180-1 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/manorsofsuffolkn01copiuoft#page/180/mode/2up>

For the testator's manor of Blindknights, see:

'Houses of Austin canons: Priory of St Botolph, Colchester', in *A History of the County of Essex: Volume 2*, ed. William Page and J Horace Round (London, 1907), pp. 148-150. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol2/pp148-150> [accessed 12 December 2017].

For the testator's properties of 'Sullers and Martyns in Raydon', see a release dated 11 January 1398, Suffolk Record Office HD 1538/330/4, by which Roger de Wolferston

released these properties to William Sampson (d.1439) and his wife, Margaret Bures Sampson, daughter of Andrew de Bures (d.1397), younger brother of Sir Robert de Bures (1334 – 10 July 1361), and son of Sir Andrew de Bures (1301 – 12 April 1360) mentioned above:

2 tenements called Martyns and Sulnys in Reydon [Raydon], which [Roger Wolferston] had by gift of John Sutton, kt and wife Alice, by fine levied in respect thereof; to hold to [William Sampson] and heirs male of body of Margaret, of chief lords of fee for accustomed services. If Margaret die without such issue, remainder (after deaths of [William Sampson and Margaret, his wife]) to Margaret's brother Andrew de Burys; if Andrew die without such issue, remainder to Dame Alice Bryen of Aketon [Acton].

See also Copinger, *supra*, Vol. 6, p. 77 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/cu31924092579592#page/n85/mode/2up>

OTHER PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE WILL

Henry Bures

For Henry Bures (d. 6 July 1528), ‘son and heir apparent of Robert Bures’, see also Copinger, W.A., *The Manors of Suffolk*, Vol. 1, (London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1905), pp. 6-8, 13, 174, 242 and 317 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/manorsofsuffolkn01copiuoft#page/6/mode/2up>

Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond

Thomas Butler (d. 3 August 1515), 7th Earl of Ormond, referred to in the will below, was eventual heir to his elder brother James Butler (c.1422 – 1 May 1461), 5th Earl of Ormond and 1st Earl of Wiltshire, who married Avice Stafford (c.1431- 3 June or July 1457), daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Stafford (died c.1427) by Maud Lovell (d. 19 May 1436), daughter and heiress of Robert Lovel, esquire. Thomas Butler, 7th Earl of Ormond, died without male issue.

It would appear that the testator came by several of his estates through his connection to Alice Bures Bryan (see above), whose daughter, Elizabeth Bryan (c.1380-2 – c. 8 July 1437), married, before 1 December 1397, Robert Lovel, by whom she was the mother of Maud Lovel, who by Sir Richard Stafford was the mother of Avice Stafford, wife of James Butler, 5th Earl of Ormond. See *Plantagenet Ancestry*, *supra*, Vol. I, pp. 453-6, and Vol. II, pp. 446-7, and the *ODNB* entry for James Butler, 1st Earl of Wiltshire, and Banks, *supra*, p. 139 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=NvQ7AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA139>

See also O'Brien, Niall C.E.J., 'English estates of the Earl of Ormond in 1463'.

<http://celtic2realms-medievalnews.blogspot.ca/2016/07/english-estates-of-earl-of-ormond-in.html>

[Torbryan] came to James Butler (Earl of Wiltshire to be) in 1445 from the inheritance of his wife Avice Stafford. When Avice's step brother died in 1438 Avice inherited from her mother six manors in Devon including an island, nine in Dorset, two in Essex, two in Gloucestershire, four in Kent, six in Suffolk, six in Somerset, other holdings in Suffolk and Somerset and Walwyns Castle in Pembrokeshire. Initially Walwyns castle was not settled on James Butler but after the death of Avice in 1457 it was taken by the Butler family

On 23rd December 1461 the new king granted to Thomas Walgrave a number of properties formerly held by James Butler, Earl of Wiltshire, in Suffolk and Essex. These properties included Merkis in Raydon Hall, Moresfor in Waldingfeld, and Overhall and Silvestres Hall (both in Bures) in Suffolk along with Foxherd Hall, Liston and Weston in Essex. On 30th March 1465 Thomas Walgrave and others along with the sheriffs of Suffolk and Essex and other counties were commissioned to examine all the properties formerly owned by James Butler in those counties and all the associated rights such as advowsons, rents and fees.[39]

RM: Test{amentu}m Will{el}mi Walgraue Milit{is}

In Dei nomine Amen. The 26th day of January in the year of Our Lord God a thousand five hundred twenty and four and in the 16th year of the reign of King Henry the 8th, I, William Waldegrave of Smallbridge in the county of Suffolk, knight, being of whole mind, good memory and perfect remembrance, and verily knowing that there is nothing more sure or more certain to every creature in this wretched world living than death, which every creature living inevitably must suffer, and nothing more unsure and uncertain than the dreadful hour thereof, fully disposing and purposing myself by the mercy of God to be at all and every time and hour ready, do make my last will and testament in manner and form following:

First, I annual and revoke all other my testaments ever afore this day made or declared, and will that every of them shall be of no strength nor effect;

And I give and bequeath my soul to Almighty God, my Maker, to Our Lady Saint Mary, and to all the saints in heaven, my body to be buried in the parish church of Saint Mary, Bures, within the tomb which I there did do make under the arch between the high altar and the chapel of Jesus, which my said burials I will shall be done within the space of 24 hours next after my decease;

And I will that immediately after my decease mine executors do cause to be said or sung three hundred Masses and as many dirges for my soul, and that to be done within 9 or 10 days next after my decease if it may reasonably be, and every priest having for every Mass with the dirge 4d, be he secular or regular, whereof I will the friars of Sudbury have for 30 masses 10s, and for an obit other 10s, and to Doctor Julles, their prior, 6s 8d to have my soul in his remembrance;

Item, to the friars of Clare for 30 Masses 10s, and to Doctor Stokes 6s 8d, to have my soul in his remembrance;

Item, to the Grey Friars of Colchester for 30 Masses 10s;

Item, to Cross [=Crutched] Friars of Colchester for 30 Masses 10s;

Item, to each house of friars in Ipswich, Babwell and Chelmsford, for each house 30 Masses, to have each house 10s;

Item, I will that the nuns of the Minories in London have 20s for one obit to be sung or said for my soul;

And I bequeath to my daughter, Dame Jane Waldegrave, 20s to pray for my soul;

Item, I bequeath to the vicar of Bures in recompense for tithes forgotten 6s 8d;

Item, I will that [+of?] mine apparel of black velvet be made a cope and a vestment with two tunicles to be given to Bures church;

Item, I give to th' use of Bures church mine antifeuer(?) which I bought and was my Lord of Oxenford[‘s];

Item, I will and specially require mine executors above all things that my debts known and proved be truly content and paid, and if I have wronged any man, that truly proved, I will it be satisfied;

And furtherly I will that Margery, my wife, have all her whole apparel with all jewels to her body belonging, and also she to have half of all my jewels, coin, plate, bedding, implements and stuff of household, corn and cattle, excepted that by this my testament I have otherwise willed or bequeathed, which all my jewels, plate, bedding, implements and stuff of household, corn and cattle I would should be egally and truly valued to the best, and my wife to have her choice thereof rately for her part except the altar and images of alabaster and the coarsest altar cloths in the chapel and other standards of household necessary, as great tables in the hall and parlour, great andirons, part of bedstedles [=bedsteads?], brining vessels and other, which I would should be left still with my manor-place of Smallbridge to th' use of mine heirs, as by my wife and executors it shall best seem;

Item, I will that after my wife's choice had of my abovesaid jewels, plate, bedding, implements and stuff of household, corn and cattle, except before excepted, that then the other half of all my said jewels, coin, plate, bedding, implements, stuff of household, corn and cattle, except above excepted, be rately divided between my three sons, George, William and Anthony, and first my son, George, to have his choice of the one half of those parts for his part, and my said sons, William and Anthony, equally between them to have the other half thereof left rately for their part;

Item, after my wife's choice of my plate to her bequeathed had, I will and bequeath to my daughter, Lady Marney, my best standing cup with the cover;

Item, to my daughter [=daughter-in-law] Anne, George Waldegrave's wife, a gilt cup with a cover [f. 227v] or 100s;

Item, to my son [=son-in-law], John Spring, and daughter, Dorothy Spring, in like manner a gilt cup with a cover or 100s;

Item, to my son Saint John a gilt cup with a cover or in like manner 100s;

Item, to my daughter [=daughter-in-law?], Elizabeth Waldegrave, a gilt cup or else £4;

Item, to my nephew, Parson Fabyan, a book in Latin called *Liber Sentenciarum*;

Item, I will that for my servants a household be kept at Smallbridge one quarter of a year next after my decease to th' intent they may in that time provide themselves other masters, and every servant, man or woman, beside their duty to have at his or their departing a full quarter wages;

Provided always that where I have above bequeathed my foresaid jewels, coin, plate, bedding, implements and stuff of household, corn and cattle, except before excepted, to my said wife and my said 3 sons, George, William and Anthony, amongst them to be divided in form above specified, my very will, mind, intent and true meaning is that the same bequest thereof to them made be none otherwise taken or understood but only of the overplus of all my said jewels, coin, plate, bedding, implements and stuff of household, corn and cattle that shall be thereof clearly left and spared after my funeral expenses, debts, restitutions, legacies, charge of keeping of my household, wages, and rewards to my servants and all other costs, charges and expenses whatsoever they be that are to be borne and sustained by mine executors for whatsoever cause or causes concerning th' execution of my said testament, last will or ministration of my goods to be thereof wholly and clearly borne, paid, discharged, deducted and allowed;

And that if in case that after the time of division and partition of the said overplus of jewels, coin, plate and other my moveable goods before expressed between my said wife and 3 sons in form aforesaid had and made, and every of them being possessed of her or his particular part and portion thereof, there shall chance, happen or grow to my said executors or any of them any manner of further costs, charges or dangers(?), whatsoever

they be, only by occasion of the executorship of my said testament which was not considered, deducted and allowed at the time of the said division and partition of the said goods had and made, that then my said wife and 3 sons shall nevertheless bear, pay, acquit, discharge and set clear from time to time all such costs, charges and dangers as so shall chance or grow unto my said executors or any of them out of their parts of my said moveable goods after such indifferent rate and portion as every of them shall have for her or his part of the same goods, that is to say, my said wife always to bear the one half of all such charges, and my said 3 sons rately amongst them to bear the other half, anything to the contrary thereof before made or devised in any wise notwithstanding;

Item, I will that my son, George Waldegrave, have all my tilth and corns growing on the ground at Smallbridge at the time of my departing out of this transitory world, with ploughs, carts and all necessaries that serveth for my husbandry;

And of this my testament and last will I make my executors Margery, my wife, my son, George Waldegrave, and my son, William Waldegrave;

And whereas I was one of the executors to the noble Earl of Oxenford, I make declaration that none of his goods, jewels nor money do rest in my hands other than I have paid for;

These being witnesses: John Fabyan, esquire, Sir William Grene, priest, William Sydey, priest, and other.

LM: Test{amentum} Will{el}mi Waldegrave, milit{is}

In dei nomine Amen. This is the last will of me, William Waldegrave of Smallbridge in the county of Suffolk, knight, in good and whole mind being, made and written the 6th day of July in the year of Our Lord a thousand five hundred twenty and five and in the 17th year of the reign of King Henry the 8th of all my manors, lands and tenements with their appurtenances which I have or any other men haven to mine use in the counties of Suffolk, Essex and Northampton:

First I will that Margery, my wife, immediately after my decease have and hold for term of her life my manor of Edwardstone which is her jointure by covenants of marriage;

Also my manors of Polstead and Levenhey [=Leavenheath?] with all their appurtenances with all my purchased lands in Edwardstone, Newton and Oxford in the county of Suffolk in full contentation of her jointure and dower;

And after her decease to remain to my son, George Waldegrave, and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, except the manor of Edwardstone to be in jointure to my daughter [=grandson's wife?], Julian, daughter to Sir John Rainsford, knight, for term of her life according to the indentures of and for her marriage;

And will and charge my said son, George, to be good to my wife, his mother, and if he or any of his heirs trouble, vex or cause to be troubled or vexed in or for any part of her jointure before-named or by my will given for term of life, then I will my wife have my manor of Wormingford with th' appurtenances in the county of Essex with all my purchased lands in the same town;

And then also she to have my manors of Overhall, Netherhall and Ropers with th' appurtenances in Bures in the county of Suffolk with all my purchased lands in the same town over and besides her jointure for term of her life;

And if my said son, George, and his heirs after him be, as I verily think they would be, good and loving to my said wife, his mother, without troubling for her jointure or other lands by will to her given, then after my decease I will my said son, George, have as well my abovesaid manor of Wormingford with th' appurtenances and purchased land there, as my said manors, lands and tenements of Overhall, Netherhall and Ropers with their appurtenances and purchased lands in Bures in the counties of Suffolk and Essex, to him and to his heirs of his body lawfully [f. 228r] begotten;

Furtherly, immediately after my decease I will that my son, George, have to him and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten my manors of Smallbridge and Taynes [=Tanys?] with their appurtenances;

And also my manor of Lylsey [=Lindsey?] with th' appurtenances in the county of Suffolk with all my purchased lands in Monks Eleigh;

And that my daughter [=daughter-in-law], Anne Waldegrave, have my said manor of Lylsey for term of her life according to the covenants of her marriage between my brother, Sir Robert Drury, and me made, and also she to have my purchased lands in Monks Eleigh for term of her life;

And also I will that my said son, George, have to him and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten my manors of Waldegrave, Twywell and Slipton in the county of Northampton;

Also I will that William Waldegrave, son of my son, George, have to him and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten my manors of Waldegrave, Twywell and Slipton in the county of Northampton;

Also I will that William Waldegrave, son of my son, George Waldegrave, and Julian, his wife, have my manors of Wenden according to such covenants as be comprised in the indentures made between me and my son, George Waldegrave, on the one party, and John Strangman and Thomas Audley on thother party, paying the annuities to my father [=stepfather], Sir William Say, knight, to my brother, Richard Waldegrave, and to my daughter, Dame Jane Waldegrave, nun in the Minories in London;

Furtherly where Thomas, late Earl of Ormond, by his last will amongst other willed and declared that after his decease all his feoffees of and in all his manors, lands and tenements which sometime were Sir Andrew de Bures by their deed sufficient in the law should deliver and make a state [=estate] of all the same manors, lands and tenements unto the son and heir apparent of Robert de Bures, the father, and to the heirs of the body of the same son and heir apparent lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue the remainder thereof to the right heirs of the said Sir Andrew de Bures, as in the same last will plainly is declared, whereupon the feoffees of the said late Earl of Ormond of and in the manor of Raydon and Wherstead with their appurtenances in the county of Suffolk, which manors were sometime the said Sir Andrew de Bures, have made a state of the same manors with th' appurtenances to Henry Bures, son and heir apparent of the foresaid Robert Bures, and to the heirs of the body of the same Henry lawfully begotten;

And for default of such issue to the right heirs of the said Sir Andrew de Bures according to the tenor and effect of the said Earl's last will;

And where also as [=whereas also] the said Robert de Bures, father to the said Henry Bures, as cousin and next heir to the foresaid Sir Andrew de Bures, by his writing indented hath bargained and sold unto me, the forenamed Sir William Waldegrave, mine heirs and mine assigns forever all such remainer [=remainder], recovers [=recoveries], right, title, interest, use and possession as the same Robert had or at any time might have of and in all the said manors of Raydon and Wherstead with their commodities and appurtenances, as by indentures between us thereupon made more at large doth appear;

I, the said Sir William Waldegrave, will that George Waldegrave, my son and heir apparent, have to him and to his heirs forever all such bargain, possibility, remainers, recovers, right, title, interest, use and possession as I by virtue of the foresaid bargain and sale now have or at any time hereafter should or may have of and in the said manors of Raydon and Wherstead with their appurtenances in the county of Suffolk;

Also whereas I late bought and purchased of Robert Bures, the father, certain lands and tenements with their appurtenances called Sullers and Martyns lying in Raydon and Shelley or elsewhere in the county of Suffolk, I will that after 10 years expired after the death of Robert Bures, the father, and the profits thereof by me or mine assigns received, that then Henry Bures have the said Sullers and Martyns to him and to the heirs of his body;

And if it fortune me to die before the said ten years be expired, then I will that William Waldegrave, my son, have and receive to his own use the profits of the same to [=until] the full of the abovesaid 10 years be expired;

Also whereas I bought of Sir Thomas Tey, knight, an annual rent of £4 13s 4d paid out of the manor of Blindknights in Layer de la Haye and out of the Priory of Saint Botolph's in Colchester, I will and give the said rent of £4 13s 4d by year to George Waldegrave and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and that from henceforward the said rent be as parcel belonging to my said manor of Smallbridge in the county of Suffolk;

Furtherly, as to my housing and tenements in Colchester, I will they be sold and the money of and for them coming to be disposed by mine executors in paying my debts and doing deeds of charity;

And I make mine executors Margery, my wife, my son, George, and my son, William;

And I revoke and annul all other wills by me made before this day except it be for my chantry in Bures and other chantries;

In witness whereof I have written the first draft of this my last will with mine own hand, these being witness: John Fabyan, esquire, Sir William Grene, priest, William Sidey & other.

Probatum fuit testamentum supracripti defuncti Coram prefat{is} Com{m}issarijs in eccl{es}ia Cath{edra}li diui Pauli London vjo die mensis Marcij Anno d{omi}ni Mill{es}imo quingentesimo vicesimo septimo Iurament{o} executorum in h{uius}mo{d}i test{ament}o no{m}i{n}at{orum} In p{er}sona Ric{hard}i ffelde procuratoris in hac p{ar}te Ac approbat{um} et insinuat{um} Et com{m}issa fuit admi{n}istracio auct{orit}ate prefator{um} R{euerendissi}mor{um} patrum o{mn}i{u}m & singulorum bonorum Iuriu{m} & creditorum d{i}c{t}i defuncti prefat{is} executorib{us} In persona d{i}c{t}i procu{rato}ris De bene & fidel{ite}r admi{n}strand{o} Ac de pleno & fideli In{uenta}rio secundo die post festum Annu{n}ciac{ionis} Dmce(?) prox{imum} futur{um} exhibend{o} Necnon de plano & vero compoto reddend{o} Ad sancta dei Eu{a}ngelia in debita iuris forma Iurat{i}

[=The testament of the above-written deceased was proved before the forenamed Commissioners in the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul in London on the 6th day of the month of March in the year of the Lord the thousand five hundred twenty-seventh by the oath of the executors named in the same testament in the person of Richard Field, proctor in that behalf, and probated and entered, and administration was granted by authority of the forenamed Most Reverend Fathers of all & singular the goods, rights & credits of the said deceased to the forenamed executors in the person of the said proctor, sworn on the Holy Gospels in due form of law to well & faithfully administer, and to exhibit a full & faithful inventory on the second day after the feast of the Annunciation Dmce(?) next to come, and also to render a plain & true account.]